(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) Flex material is composed of soft POLY VINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) coated on polyster fabric. It is widely used in the word in hoardings for advertisement purpose. After the intended application, *i.e.* advertisement, the flex material is often reused in India for water proofing of shelters like huts. The used flex sheets are also recycled to provide resource for manufacturing alternate products of use. Used flex sheets can also be co-processed in cement kilns.

Flex material used in hoardings does not cause environmental pollution as such. Flex sheets are generally not disposed of as a waste in sanitary landfills. However, torn sheets may sometimes find their way to such landfills. In such cases, the management of flex material is governed under the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.

(c) to (e) The Government is not considering a ban on use of flex material in hoardings since the material is recyclable and has not been observed to cause environment pollution.

Targets and achievements of power generation

*50. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA :
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA :
Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the target of additional power generation for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the annual target of contribution from thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy generation facilities;

(c) the details of the actual addition made in power generation capacity during the first two years of the Plan;

(d) whether it is a fact that the annual targets for additional power generation capacity have been missed; and

(e) if so, which of the above mentioned sources has shown slippage and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) The targets of electricity generation from the conventional sources are fixed on year to year basis and not for the entire Five Year Plan. The category-wise target for the first three years of the 11th Plan are given below :

Figures in Billion kWh (BU)

Category	Generation Targets		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Thermal	572.2	631.3	648.5
Nuclear	22.7	19.0	19.0
Hydro	109.5	118.4	115.5
Bhutan Import	5.6	5.6	6.5
TOTAL :	710.0	774.3	789.5

A target of 14,000 MW grid-interactive power from renewable energy sources has been set up for the 11th Plan period. A target of 1987 MW, 2577 MW and 3226 MW grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity has been set for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively against which 2146 MW, 2083 MW and 1056 MW grid interactive renewable power generation capacity have been added during the years 2007-2008, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 31-10-2009).

(c) Power generation in the country (including import from Bhutan) which was 662.5 BU at the end of 10th Plan (2006-07) increased to 704.5 BU and 723.8 BU during the first two years of 11th Plan i.e. 2007-08 & 2008-09 respectively as per details given below :

(Figures in Billion Unit)

Category	End of 10th Plan (2006-07)	Actual Generation (2007-08)	(2008-09)
Thermal	527.5	559.0	590.1
Nuclear	18.6	16.8	14.7
Hydro	113.4	123.4	113.1
Bhutan Import	3.0	5.3	5.9
TOTAL :	662.5	704.5	723.8

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The target for generating capacity addition and the actual addition during the first two years of the 11th Plan are as under :

(Figures in MW)

Category	2007-08			2008-09		
	Original Target	Revised Target	Achievement	Original Target	Revised Target	Achievement
Thermal	12,704	9,007	6,620	9,304	5,773	2,483
Hydro	2,751	2,372	2,423	1,097	1,097	969
Nuclear	880	660	220	660	660	0
Total (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear)	16,335	12,039	9,263	11,061	7,530	3,452
RES	1,987		2,416	2,577		2,083
TOTAL :	18,322	14,026	11,409	13,638	10,107	5,535

The main reasons for slippages are as under :

. Delay in placement of orders for main plant and equipment and balance of plants.

. Delayed and non-sequential supplies of equipments.

. Constraints in movement of heavy equipment due to bottlenecks in road transportation.

. Inadequate deployment of construction machinery.

. Land acquisition problems.

. Delay in environment and forest clearance.

. Shortage of skilled manpower/commissioning teams.

.Delay in resolution of contractual issues.

Multi-Year tariff regulations

*51. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Multi Year Tariff Regulations for 2009-14 have been released recently by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how the proposed reglations differ from the earlier regulations?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : Yes, Sir. The Electricity Act, 2003 states that Appropriate Commissioner, for recommending the terms and conditions of tariff, shall be guided, *inter-alia*, by Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) principles. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariffs) Regulation, 2009 on 19th January, 2009.

(b) The Central Commission has intimated the sailent features of the Regulations, a copy of which attached as STATEMENT-I (See below).

(c) The Central Commission has also provided the details of diffrence in new and old Regulations, a copy of which is attached as STATEMENT-II.

Statement-I

Salient features of CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations for 2009-2014

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 were finalized after detailed consultation with the stakeholders and would also be the guiding principles for the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. The regulations aim at attracting much desired investment in power infrastructure in the country while ensuring that the consumers get electricity at reasonable cost.